



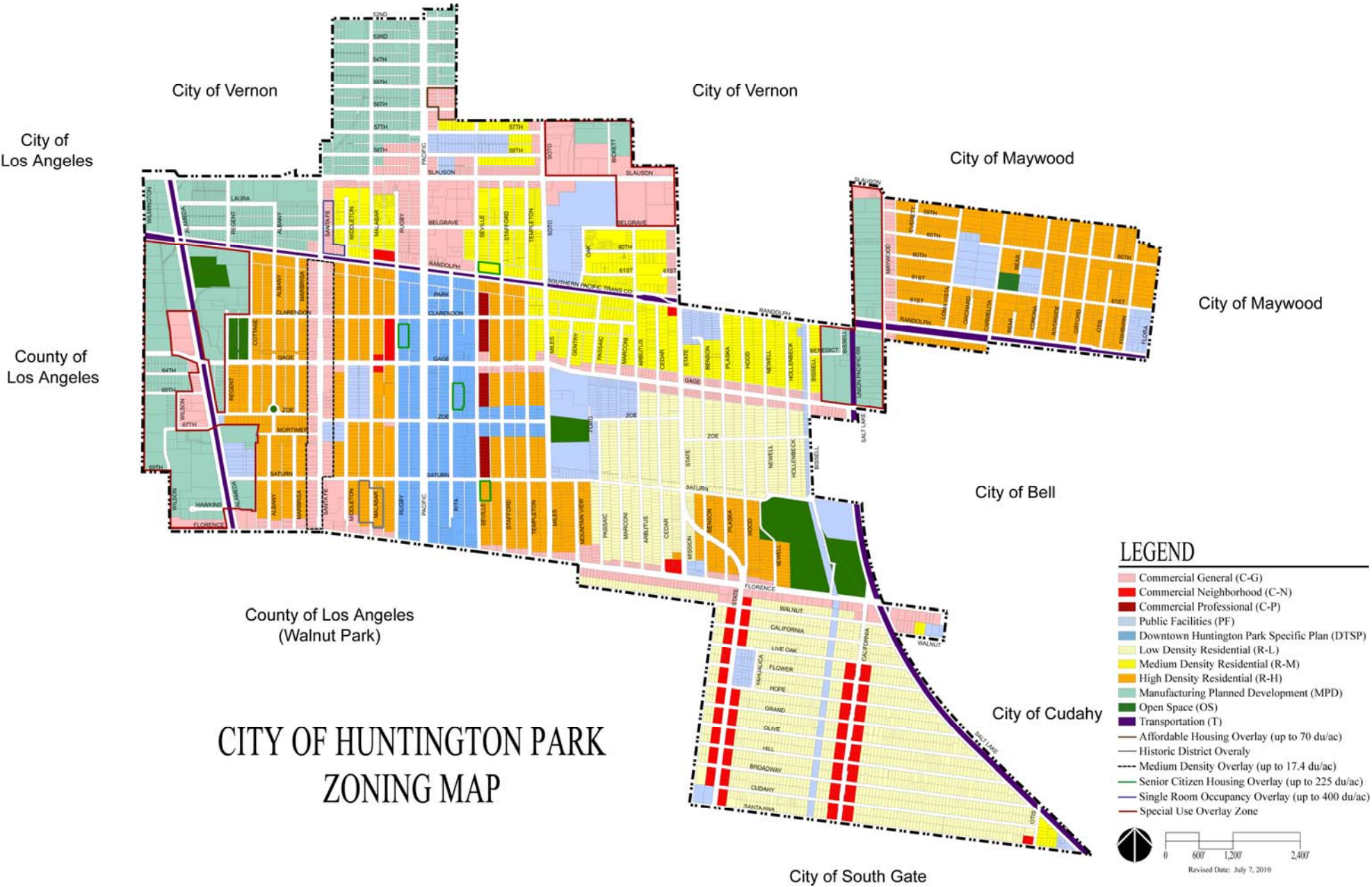
Historic Preservation Design Review Guidelines

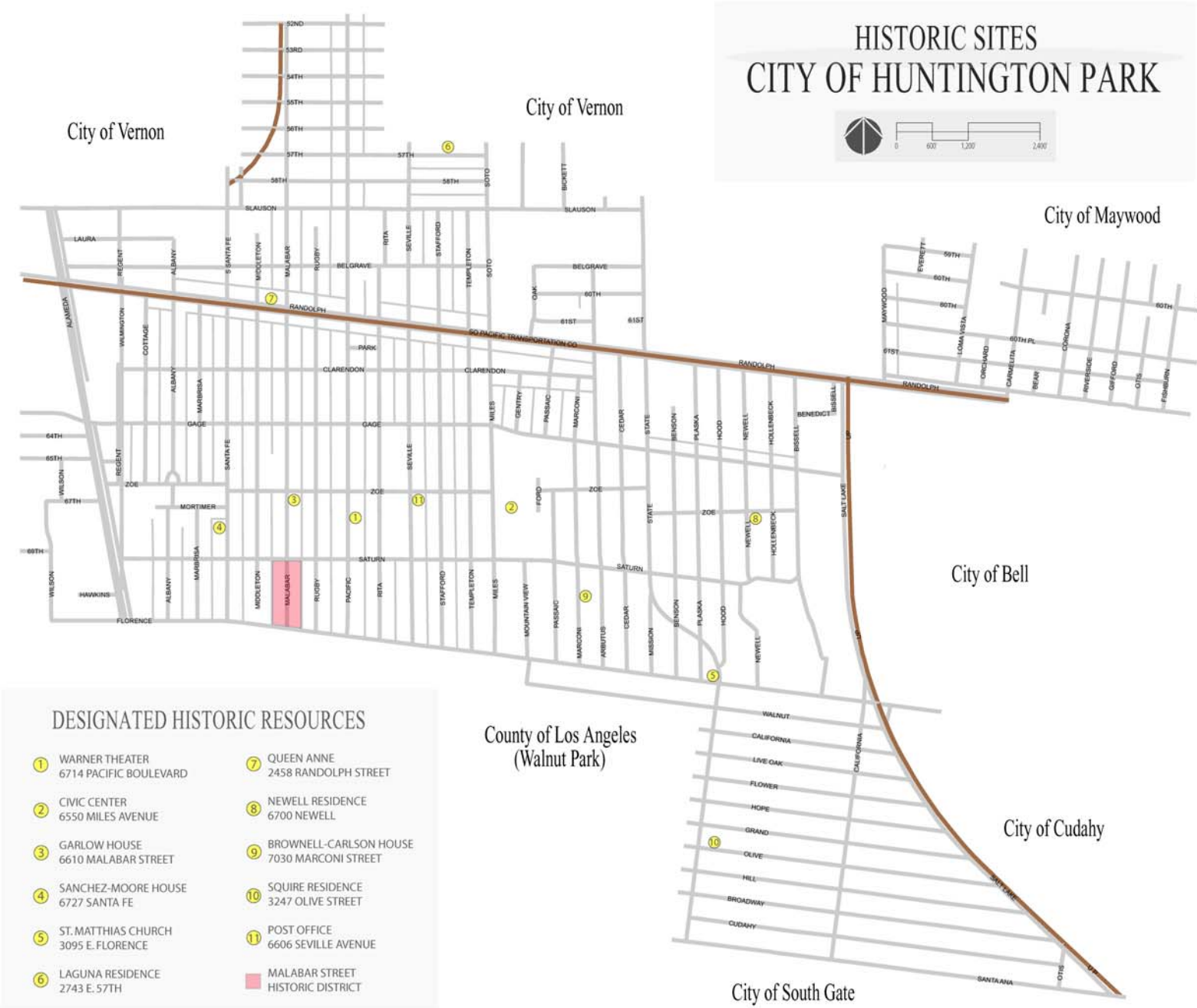
City of Huntington Park

October 18, 2010

Table of Contents

Zoning and Historic Sites Maps.....	4
Preservation Principles.....	6
Distinguishable Features.....	8
Population and Development History.....	10
Architectural Styles.....	11
<i>Queen Anne</i>	12
<i>Classical/Colonial Revival</i>	14
<i>Italianate Revival</i>	16
<i>Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival</i>	18
<i>Monterey Revival</i>	20
<i>Craftsman</i>	22
<i>Period Revival</i>	24
<i>Art Deco</i>	26
<i>Streamline</i>	28
Glossary.....	30





Preservation Principles

Huntington Park has a rich tradition of eclectic architecture dating mostly from the City's early settlement in the first decade of the 20th century through its post World War II boom. The city's distinguished buildings represent various popular styles, providing a diverse set of architectural resources that has long been appreciated by the City's residents. Although Huntington Park has a supportive attitude toward historic preservation, there is little public awareness and staff guidance. There is need to develop specific City policies and programs for the preservation of historically significant sites, buildings, and neighborhoods of distinction that merit conservation efforts. The purpose of these guidelines is to aid in planning efforts while educating the public and encourage perseverance of historically significant buildings, sites and neighborhoods that contribute to the city's historic character.

Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation

(Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67) "Rehabilitation" is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Re-

placement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Preservation Principles

What structures are subject to review?

Buildings within the city boundaries of Huntington Park are subject to review if the building is potentially eligible for local, state, or national listing, or is listed in the following City Inventory:

- Eligible properties listed in the 2006 Citywide Windshield Survey by Westlake Reed Leskosky
- Eligible properties listed in the 2009 Sapphos Environmental survey of the Westside of the City
- Buildings within the Downtown Specific Plan boundaries
- Structures holding a Certificate of Recognition from the City
- Buildings listed on local, state, or national register lists
- Buildings (50) years or older found potentially eligible through historic elements and characteristics

Planning staff will review and determine the buildings integrity subsequent to the design guidelines. The process may include review from the Historic Preservation Commission, the Planning Commission and/or City Council.

Review process

The Historic Preservation Ordinance is found in Title 9, Chapter 3, Article 18 of the Huntington Park Municipal Code.

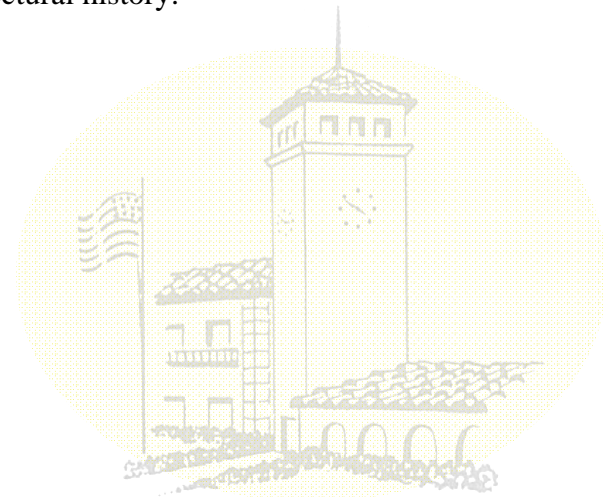
Applications to the Historic Preservation Commission for alterations, additions, relocations, demolitions and new construction and applications for relief from the replacement building requirement under this Title shall be processed according to the review procedures within the Huntington Park Municipal Code.

The Community Development Director shall specify the application requirements for designation of Historic Resources and for reviews of projects to construct, alter, relocate, and demolish.

Historic Review Parameters

The purpose of reviewing historic or potentially historic resources is to:

- Determine the overall significance of the historic structure and the potential impacts that may affect the structure (i.e. new construction, alteration) and/or its surrounding context;
- Allow staff to have the appropriate information as to make recommendations for architectural design based on the integrity of the historic resource and its surrounding context;
- Recommendations are based on the guidelines and criteria set forth in the City's code and reference the Federal Section 106 reviews and the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation and;
- Supplement the Historic Preservation Ordinance, in which its purpose is to protect, enhance and perpetuate historic resources that represent or reflect distinctive and important elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological and architectural history.



Distinguishable Features used to determine Historical and Architectural Integrity

Shape

What is there about the form or shape of the building that gives the building its identity?

Consider the following:

- Bulk and Mass
 - A building covering two parcels vs. a building partially covering one parcel (Commercial vs. Residential)
 - Tall, Narrow, Vertical proportions (Queen Anne style) vs. Low, Horizontal proportions (Craftsman)
 - Maintain the horizontal rhythmic design of the buildings
 - Visual division between street and upper levels by retaining porches canopies, and/or awnings
- Height and Scale
 - One-story (Craftsman) vs. Three-story (Tudor Revival)
 - Maintain the height alignment of cornices and rooflines
 - New construction should be an average of the surrounding building heights including buildings down the block and on the corner

Projections

Are there parts of the building that project like porches, cornices, bay windows, or balconies?

Features include: Turrets, wide overhanging eaves, projecting pediments, chimneys, signs

Consider the following:

- Repair porches and balconies by reinforcing historic materials first. Match original when replacing by size, scale, and style of the house.
- Do not remove decorative details. (Columns, railings, and brackets)
- Don't fill in your porch or balcony with solid walls.
- Be sure to match signs, know the design and style
- Examples: Flush mounted, hanging or window signs

Materials

Do the materials or combination of materials contribute?

Features include: color or patterning; such as broken faced stone, scalloped wall shingling, rounded rock foundation walls, boards, textured stucco

Consider the following:

- Do not cover wood siding or details with vinyl, stucco, or other materials.
- Protect siding by painting or staining. Clean wood siding regularly.
- Repair damaged siding by “piecing in” with materials that match the original.
- Do not cover original stucco with wood, brick or stone veneer.
- Do not change the texture, paint (if not originally painted), or sandblast stucco.
- New construction should match the original in style.

Openings

Is there a rhythm or pattern to the arrangement of windows, doors or other openings in the walls?

Features Include: Small panes of glass, archways, decorative lintels, shutters, dormers, different windows on sides of the house, lack of windows

Consider the following:

- The window trim and hardware are important features; keep the originals or match the new ones. Match original in size, design, and material. Check salvage yards or supply companies.
- Keep the original hardware (hinges, doorknockers, latches and locks) or match new hardware. Do not replace with an “off the shelf” door.
- Improve energy efficiency. Install storm windows that are compatible with the character of the historic windows rather than replacing windows with new ones.
- Do not fill in or alter openings, or add new windows.
- Do not put security bars or air-conditioners on street facing windows. If security bars are needed, put on inside of the window.
- Do not infill or alter openings.
- Do not install metal security doors or security grills on windows that blocks the features from view of the public right of way.

Distinguishable Features used to determine Historical and Architectural Integrity

Ornamentation/Trim

Does the trim around the windows or doors contribute to the character of the building?

Features include: decoration, color, patterns; shutters, decorative gables, railings, exterior wall panels

Consider the following:

- Building Façade Articulation
 - Cornices, quoins, type and rhythm of windows blank façade with changed out windows vs. façade with uniform windows and decorative trim.
- Color
 - Coordinate and match with original
 - American Tradition® paint makes historic color palettes. Visit: www.nationaltrust.org/marketplace/paint.html.
 - Example: Usually Spanish Revival homes are painted white.
- Do not remove decorative details. Repair, restore or reconstruct from original.

Roof

Does the roof shape or slope contribute to the building's character?

Features include: Steep, shallow, very visible; chimney, dormers, cresting, weather vanes; materials, color, patterns; parapets, false fronts

Consider the following:

- Steep vs. Shallow
 - Preserve the original roof form and roof details (eaves and gutters). Match replacement materials with original.
 - For example, do not change from asphalt shingle to clay tile.
- Preserve the chimney first before removing the feature.
- Do not add or remove roof dormers to visible areas of the roof.
- Do not locate satellite dishes, antennas and skylights where they are visible from the street.

Setting

What aspects are important to the visual character?

Features include: commercial, residential, mixed use areas; sidewalks; front, back, side yards; fencing

Consider the following:

- Fences
 - Select new fences that are simple and match the style of your fence with your building.
 - Try landscaping instead of putting up a new fence. Keep historic fences, paths, and stairs.
- Setbacks
 - Commercial properties usually do not have setback and abut sidewalks
 - Residential properties with setbacks should be retained. Do not convert front setback into parking.
 - Example: Front yard vs. Concrete parking

When reviewing a structure, keep in mind that the primary design of the building may be one style, but have elements from one or more different styles. Not only did people design a new building with different styles, they often changed the design by adding to or removing elements to reflect current trends. Elements and features listed under each style are not merely a formula to determine that particular style, but to supplement information about the development of the area both physically and culturally. Once again, design review is not just about the most commonly noted architectural features, but also how time and place relates to the significance and integrity of the resource. Contextual evaluation is important when reviewing a property for historical significance and potential alterations. This evaluation emphasizes the compatibility of contemporary elements with the extant historical features, such as scale, materials and setbacks, versus matching or contrasting the new from the old.

Population and Development History

The vicinity of what is now Huntington Park began to populate rural areas in the late 19th century due to new transportation systems (i.e. Henry Huntington's Pacific Electric Car stop along Randolph at Pacific which was abandoned in 1938 and the Yellow Car line from Los Angeles to Long Beach) carrying people outside of more urban areas. The beginning of this growth caused a great deal of new construction in the area establishing Pacific Boulevard as a main commercial and residential strip. The steady population growth through the 1940s caused the area to become denser as surrounding areas like Walnut Park and South Gate expanded at the same rate, valuable open space became developed. The density attributed to Pacific Boulevard emerging predominantly as a commercial area, moving residences to other parts of the City. The car culture of the late 1930s also allowed people to build further away from central parts of town. Therefore outlying areas were made up of primarily residences of single family homes while multi-family homes (i.e. apartments and

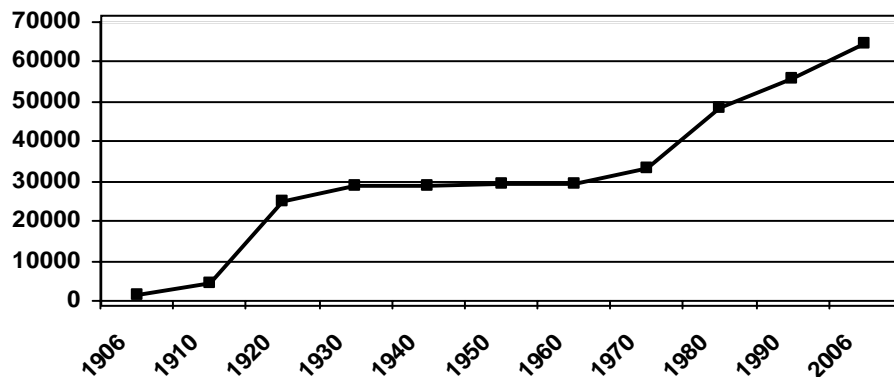


courts) remained closer to commercial areas. A building boom was spurred concurrently with the rapid population growth. As people settled in, they began building residences and constructing offices, businesses, and other institutions. Due to space constraints, people began adding units to parcels with previous structures built during the initial

period of growth in the early 20th century. Huntington Park has several prominent styles mostly from the popular revival styles of the 1920s and 1930s including Spanish Colonial and Classical styles to the new American style of the Craftsman bungalows. Commercial buildings were mostly from the era of early 1920s storefronts with classical detailing to the 1930s buildings having more of an Art Deco influence. Architectural styles varied from year to year and with personal preference. No one pure style exists in

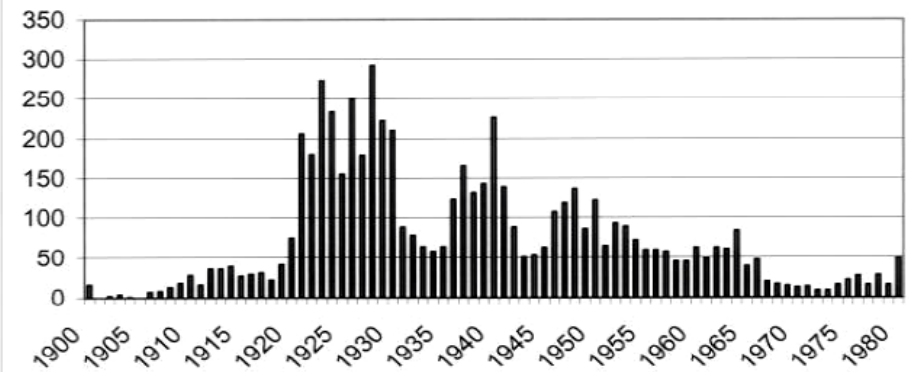
the design of most of the buildings, therefore Huntington Park represents an eclectic mix of individual designs as well as mixed styles on any one building.

Population by Census Year & City's 100th Anniversary



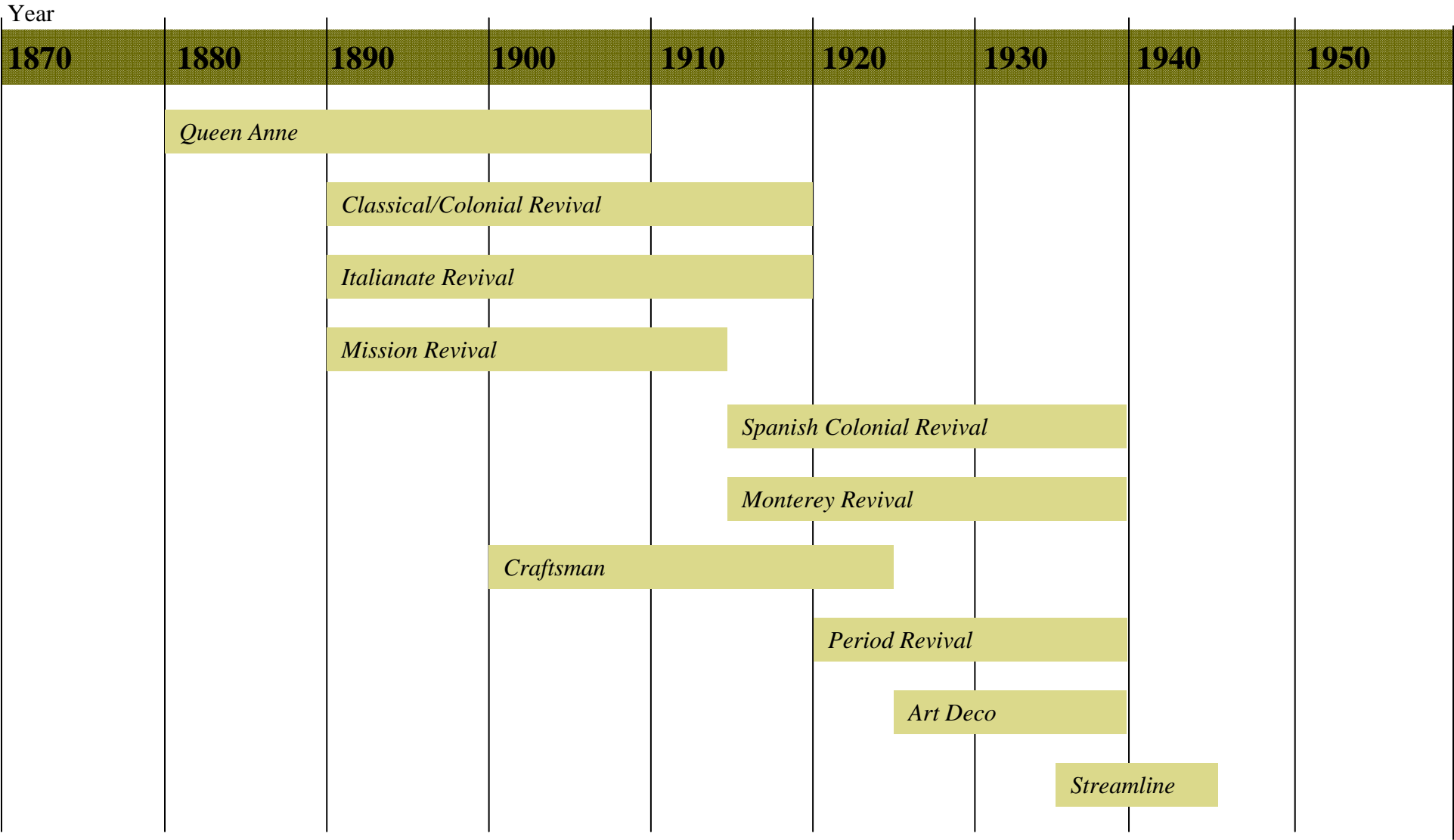
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Houses built in Huntington Park each year



Source: 2006 Citywide Windshield Survey by Westlake Reed

Architectural Styles



Not all styles are represented in the guidelines, but include the most prominent found in the City of Huntington Park. Use the following information about individual styles as a guide to determine if a structure holds enough integrity to merit preservation efforts by the property owner in conjunction with City’s efforts to be stewards of its invaluable resources. Dates for each style are not exact and often overlap depending on factors such as, the original preference of design and the area where the building was constructed.

Queen Anne

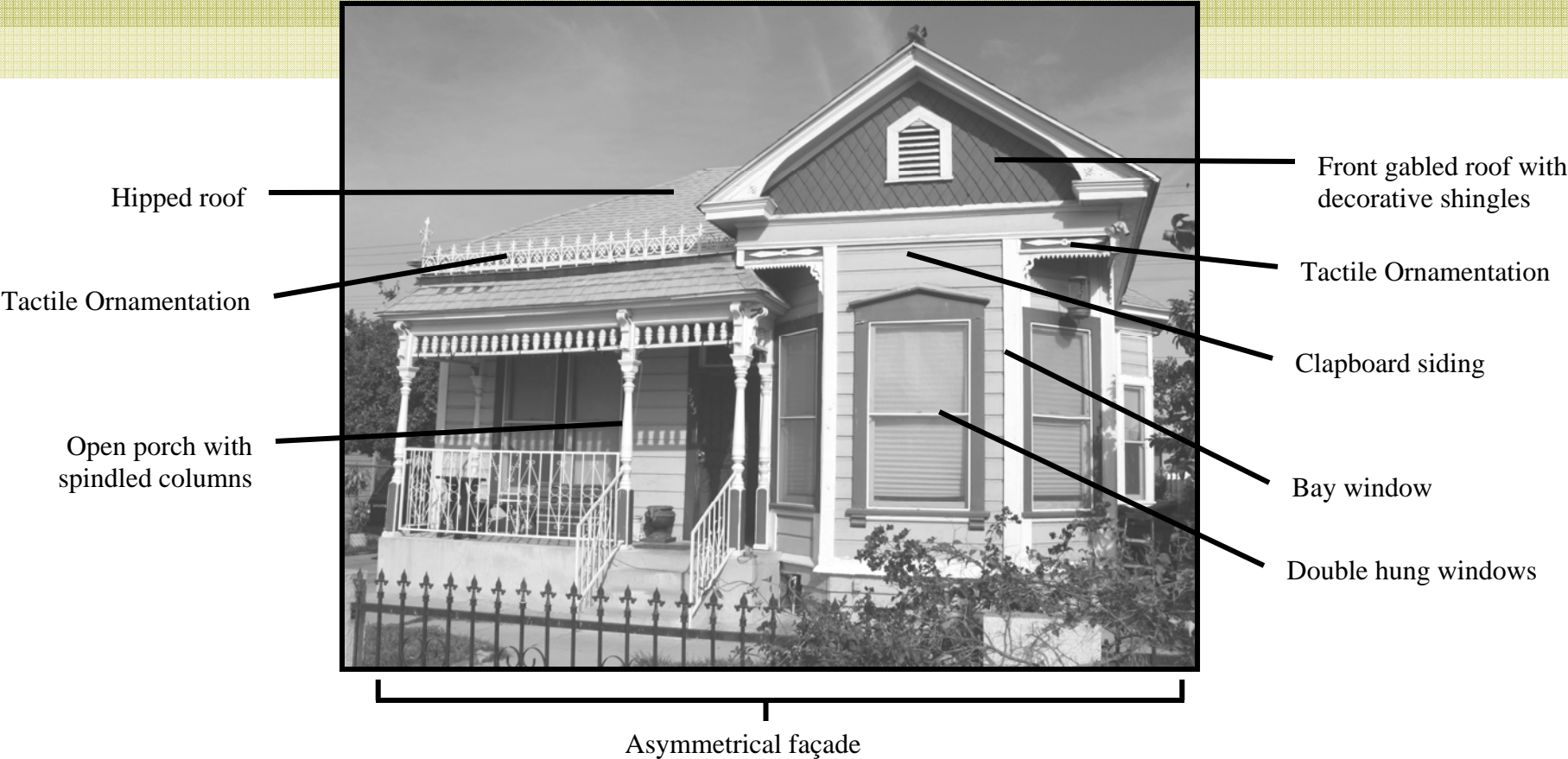
1880-1910

Characteristic forms and elements were borrowed from many styles, including Eastlake, Victorian Romanesque and Gothic Revival. Huntington Park's Queen Anne homes are typically located close to the downtown Central Business District near Pacific Boulevard. During this era, design was seen as a freedom of expression and very often styles used decorative excess seen in the elaborate details and mixed materials and textures (i.e. wood with stone and/or smooth clapboard with smaller fish scale shingles). The Queen Anne style was prominently used in residential architecture.

The Queen Anne style is a decoratively rich and varied architectural expression with asymmetrical forms consisting of a variety of shapes, materials, textures and colors. Special emphasis was given to the roof through the use of gables, dormers, chimneys, turrets and pinnacles. Most of the detailing tends to be classical in nature, and includes scrolls, dentils, piers and engaged columns. Textured wall surfaces included shingles of varying patterns, horizontal siding, board and batten were often complemented by window details and colored glass panes.

Character Defining Features

- Steeply pitched irregular gable roof, usually with lower cross gables
- Patterned shingles
- Horizontal siding
- Double hung windows
- Round corner tower, turret
- Chimney
- Bay windows
- Classical detailing
- Spindle work
- Corner porch/balcony
- Tactile decoration
- Asymmetrical



Classical/Colonial Revival

1890-1920

American Queen Anne architects began to substitute Federal and American Georgian style elements which ultimately led to the Colonial Revival style. Queen Anne designs were modified when columns, engaged piers, cornices and entablatures and shuttered windows were substituted as classical, Colonial details. Also the styles and features progressed from the earlier Greek revival styles of Thomas Jefferson's designs in the 18th and 19th centuries when he studied in Europe and brought back ideas for a new American style. This Colonial Revival period was the first step toward the nostalgic return to the puritanism and simplicity of America's earlier years. The style continued to develop with influences from the Beaux-Arts (French design school) academic styles from the mid to late 19th century and became more nationally accepted after the Columbian Exposition of Chicago in 1893.

Often Classical and Colonial elements are mixed with style of bungalows and commercial buildings, so there are few pure examples this revival style in Huntington Park.

Character Defining Features

- Gable or Hip roof
- Pedimented dormers
- Wood, clapboard siding
- Transom windows/Sidelights
- Balcony/Porch
- Columns
- Symmetrical
- Double hung windows
- Classical detailing
- Projecting cornices
- Decorative brackets

Shingled hip gable roof

Clapboard wood siding

Projecting cornice

Front gable hipped pedimented porch

Classical style columns

Double hung windows



Symmetrical façade



Italianate

1890-1920

The Italianate style stems from the revival of the classical styles and shares many character defining features. The main difference is the overall form of the structure. The symmetrical box shape (like Italy's palazzos) with prominent wall elevations generally has projecting cornices with decorative brackets under a low pitched roof. This style exists mostly in multi-family residences within the City of Huntington Park

Character Defining Features

- Generally a Hip roof
- Pedimented dormers
- Wood, clapboard siding
- Transom windows/Sidelights
- Balcony/Porch
- Columns
- Symmetrical
- Double hung windows
- Classical detailing
- Projecting cornices
- Decorative brackets

Windows and porch railings have been altered

Open porch supported by classical columns



Dormers on a low pitch hip roof

Brackets under projected cornice

Clapboard siding

Box shape with symmetrical façades



Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

1890-1915/1915-1940

The Spanish Colonial (not revival) style appeared in the Southwest region and Florida's mission areas from the 16th century to the mid-19th century when King Philip of Spain wanted uniformity in buildings. Local builders used local materials (stucco, adobe brick, wood timbers) with decorative elements in the more ornate Baroque style. The Mission Revival style began in California with its earliest structures built in the 1890s. Architects and designers used California's Hispanic heritage for inspiration and freely adapted the Mission style. Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways adopted the style for stations and resort hotels, furthering the style's popularity into domestic designs. The style started to fade towards the end of World War I adapting the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Spanish Colonial Revival grew out of the earlier Mission style and became popular after the Panama-California Exposition in 1915, which showcased Spanish Colonial architecture. This period revival draws upon a number of related styles including the Italian from Northern Italy, Plateresque and Churrigueresque from Spain and Islamic North Africa. Spanish Colonial Revival style is also referred to as Spanish Eclectic in order to give the broad style a more inclusive title.

Huntington Park has many fine examples of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The City's Civic Center and a large number of single-family homes along Passaic, Arbutus, California and Live Oak Streets are outstanding examples of this architectural style.

Character Defining Features

- Low-pitched, hip or gable roof with a flat roof on the back portion of the building behind a parapet
- Red tile roof material
- Plaster and stucco siding
- Recessed arched windows/doors or Arcades
- Few openings and/or large focal window
- Decorative iron work, carved stonework
- Indoor/Outdoor tie (courtyard)
- Glazed tile decoration
- Decorated chimney tops
- Occasional dome, or round or square towers
- Scalloped parapets (only for Mission)
- Small balconies (only for Mission)



Monterey Revival

1915-1940

Spreading beyond the California coastal town of its origin and namesake, the Monterey style of Spanish Colonial architecture was expressed mostly in haciendas for the large ranchos throughout the state between 1840 and 1860. During its era, the Monterey style reflected the addition of Federal and Greek revival stylistic wood details to the earlier Spanish Colonial adobe structures.

In Huntington Park, the Monterey style was excellently represented by the historic Lugo Adobe built in 1847. During the Rancho era, the area of Huntington Park was a part of the Lugo family's land holdings. The City's Redevelopment Agency and developer James R. Watson (to prevent its destruction in a neighboring city) restored and relocated Lugo Adobe is the proud centerpiece of Lugo Shopping Plaza on Slauson Avenue. Unfortunately, this structured burned down, but other suggestions of the Monterey Revival style still exists in Huntington Park.

Character Defining Features

- Low gable or hip roof
- Shingle or tile roofing
- Stucco siding (occasionally brick or wood)
- Rectangular volumes
- Large paned recessed windows
- Two Story
- Projecting second story balcony
- Wood railings and columns
- Shutters

Low Pitched,
tiled hipped roof

Two Story

Wood railing and
columns

Projected second
story balcony

Stucco siding



Rectangular volumes

Craftsman Bungalow

1900-1925

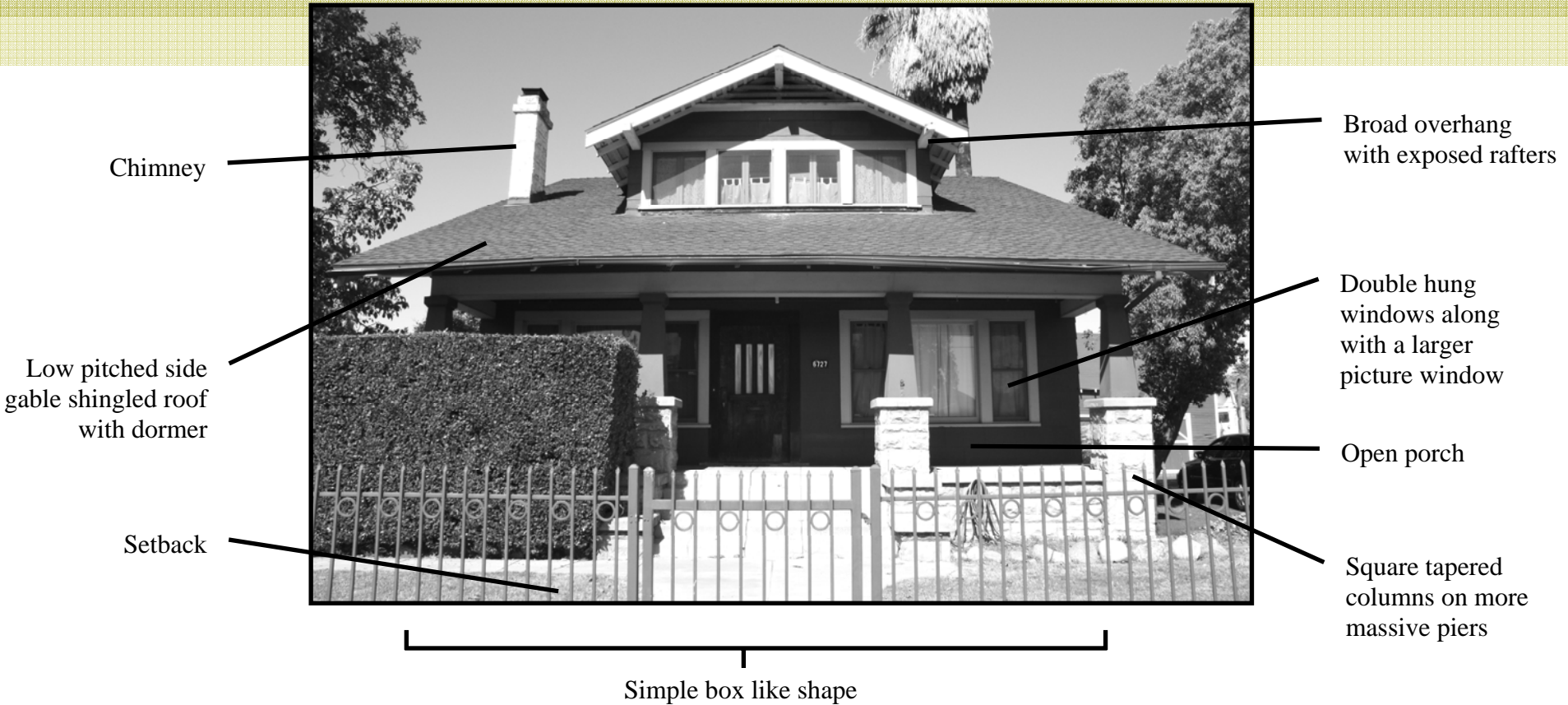
A bungalow, from the Indian “bunga,” was replicated in the United States because the broad overhangs and open porches were perfect for warm weather. The style reflects simple box-like shapes with gentle pitched, gable roofs, exposed roof rafters and generally had informal floor plans and non-symmetrical elevations that included screened sun- and sleeping porches. Brick, especially clinker brick, was often used for parapet walls or porches, terraces and chimneys. A bungalow, like other simple but functional houses, were subject to variations such as the Swiss or Japanese.

The Craftsman style of architecture was almost exclusively a domestic style closely associated with southern California’s suburbia and the middle class. In its conception, the bungalow suggested the California lifestyle; its mild climate, casual living and a “homey” atmosphere. The Craftsman Bungalow was admired as a “simple but artistic” home for people of modest means.

Craftsman style bungalows were quite popular when Huntington Park was growing rapidly. Between 1915 and 1925, the City had hundreds of Craftsman homes and smaller bungalows built, many of which are still in excellent condition today. Specialized variations within the City include Oriental and Swiss Craftsman, as well as large two story multi-family plans. There are excellent examples of shingled and clapboard sided Craftsman along Santa Fe Street, Middleton Avenue, Albany Avenue and many other north/south streets close to Pacific Boulevard.

Character Defining Features

- Gable or Hip roof, generally low pitched
- Plaster or wood walls
- Double hung windows
- Simple boxlike shapes
- Informality
- Brick porch
- Chimney
- Square columns on more massive (usually tapered) piers
- Broad overhangs
- Exposed rafters
- Asymmetrical or Symmetrical façade



Period Revivals

1920-1940

Returning from World War I, soldiers had their bungalow homes designed in the historic styles they had seen in Europe. Also inspired by Hollywood, homes reflected Tudor, French Normand and Medieval elements which are collectively in the Period Revival style. Flourishing between 1920 and 1940, this romantic style was born at a time when southern Californians were entranced with foreign lands and fashion. Landscape is generally structured and well manicured to create a garden or forest-like feel. Prominent Period Revival styles represented in Huntington Park are as follows:

“STORYBOOK” COTTAGE

The designs for “Storybook” Cottages were originally inspired by German Black Forest cottages and accentuated by Hansel and Gretel detailing. Huntington Park has a number of excellent examples of the “Storybook” Cottage style, rarely found outside of southern California. These cottages can be recognized by their steep-pitched, simulated thatch roofs, which dominate the overall structure. Light-colored stucco (sometimes with Tudor half-timbering) and bricks create exterior walls. Arched brick doorways, multi-paned windows and garden-like landscaping further represent the style. In the best examples, rounded gable ends wrap around exaggerate, simulated logs; the overall effect of this detail is intended to make the approaching viewer feel smaller or “childlike.”

ENGLISH COTTAGE

Huntington Park also has good examples of the Medieval English Cottage Revival style, similar to the other two period revival styles in its use of half-timbering, simulated thatched roofs and multi-paned windows. English Cottage Revival homes are different in their scale and details. The irregularly shingled roof, so dominating with the Storybook Cottage, is not as steeply pitched, although the roof gable ends are still

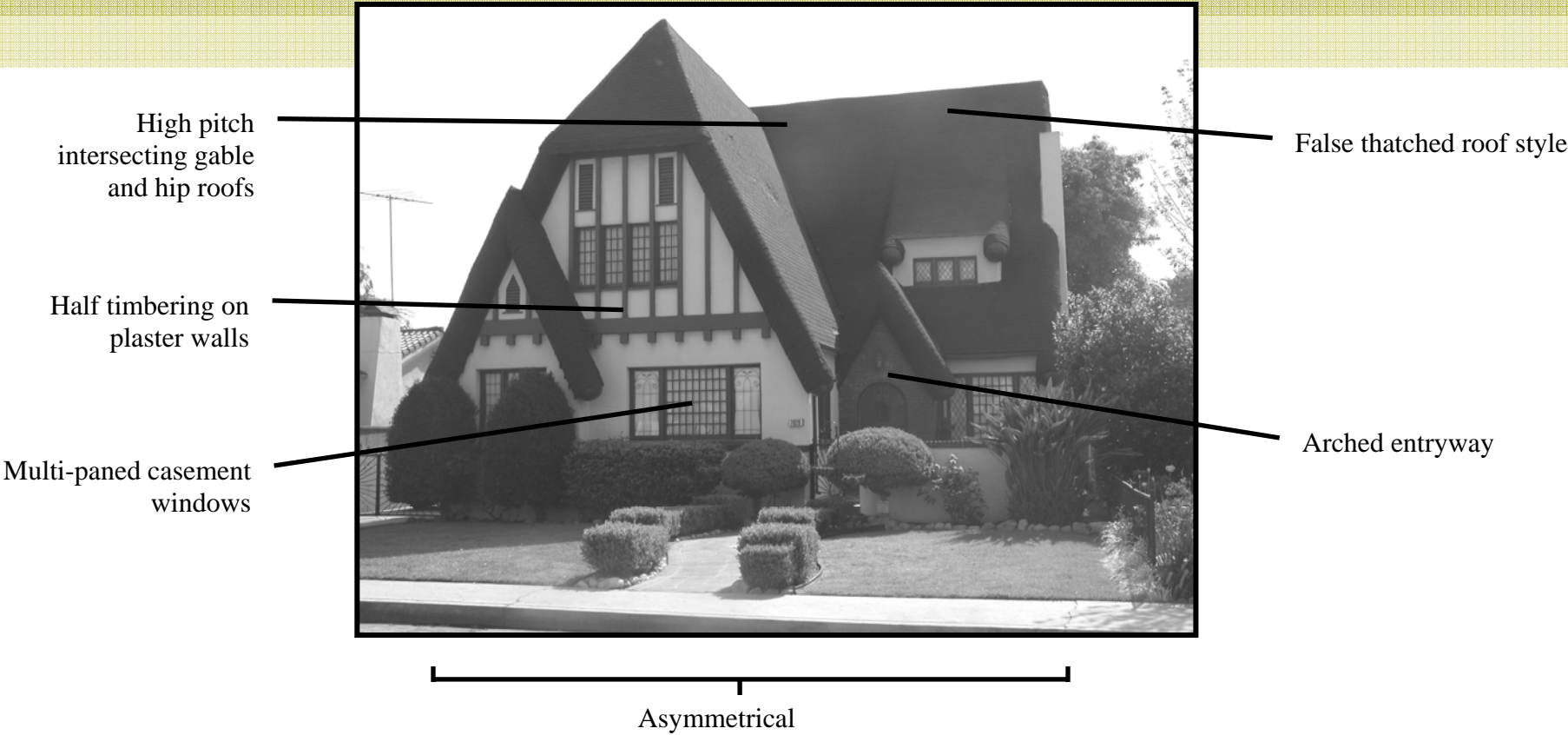
rounded to simulate thatching. Brickwork highlights exterior wall corners and fireplaces exhibit decorative stone and brickwork. Overall the one story homes are more at a “cottage” scale.

TUDOR

This style came from 16th century England and is medieval in character with massive proportions and gabled roofs. Tudor Revival homes are quickly recognized by vertically, horizontally and diagonally placed boards over flat stucco exterior walls to simulate half-timber structural members. Most Tudor Revival homes are two-story with an irregular floor plan. The exterior of the first floor is usually brick and the second story is stucco and half-timbers indicative of the style. Roofs are moderately steep with hipped and gabled ends and fireplaces are large with some decorative brickwork. To complete the projection of the Shakespearian Era style, doorways and passageways are arched and windows are broken into small panes by horizontal and vertical mullions.

Character Defining Features

- High Intersecting gable and hip roofs
- False thatched roof material
- Half-timbering over plaster or brick walls
- Multi-paned casement windows
- Arched entryway
- Tall Chimney
- Prominent Landscape



Art Deco

1925-1940

The Moderne stylistic period divides itself into two very different phases: the Art Deco or Zigzag Moderne of the '20s and the Streamline Moderne of the '30s and '40s. The style's name comes from the 1925 *Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Moderne* Exposition held in Paris, France. Its stylized characteristics are rejections of historical precedents and helped usher in the Machine Age through its streamlined industrial design aesthetic. Art Deco structures are usually multistoried public or commercial buildings which were designed to be monumental, formal and heavy in feeling. However, the decorative surface ornamentation typical of the Art Deco style also reflected the excitement and feeling of the "Jazz Age." Art Deco structures were symmetrical; flat roofed and often utilized a stepped, parapeted central tower to focus the viewer's attention. Relatively smooth surface volumes of the structures were decorated with concrete case ornamentation of intricate patterns utilizing zigzags, chevrons, starburst, spirals and stylized plant and animal motifs. Other common materials used to enhance the streamlined design were marble and metal.

Many good examples of Art Deco structures are present in Huntington Park today. One of the best is the Warner Theater on Pacific Boulevard. Built in 1930 and exhibiting all of the attributes of the Art Deco style, the Warner Theatre has beautiful decorative relief patterns covering a stepped central tower. The building's auditorium is still intact with its multi-leveled ceiling and hidden lights. The old Eastern Building, located on Pacific Boulevard at Zoe Avenue, exhibits a later interpretation of the Art Deco style, without its intricate ornamentation.

Character Defining Features

- Flat roof
- Smooth Geometric
- Volumes
- Recessed windows
- Receding center tower
- Monumentality
- Verticality
- Zig-Zag, geometric ornamentation
- Symmetry



Center Tower

Geometric, stepped rectangular volumes

Flat roof

Ornamentation,
Carved stonework

Recessed windows

Symmetrical facade,
Verticality, Monumentality

Streamline Moderne

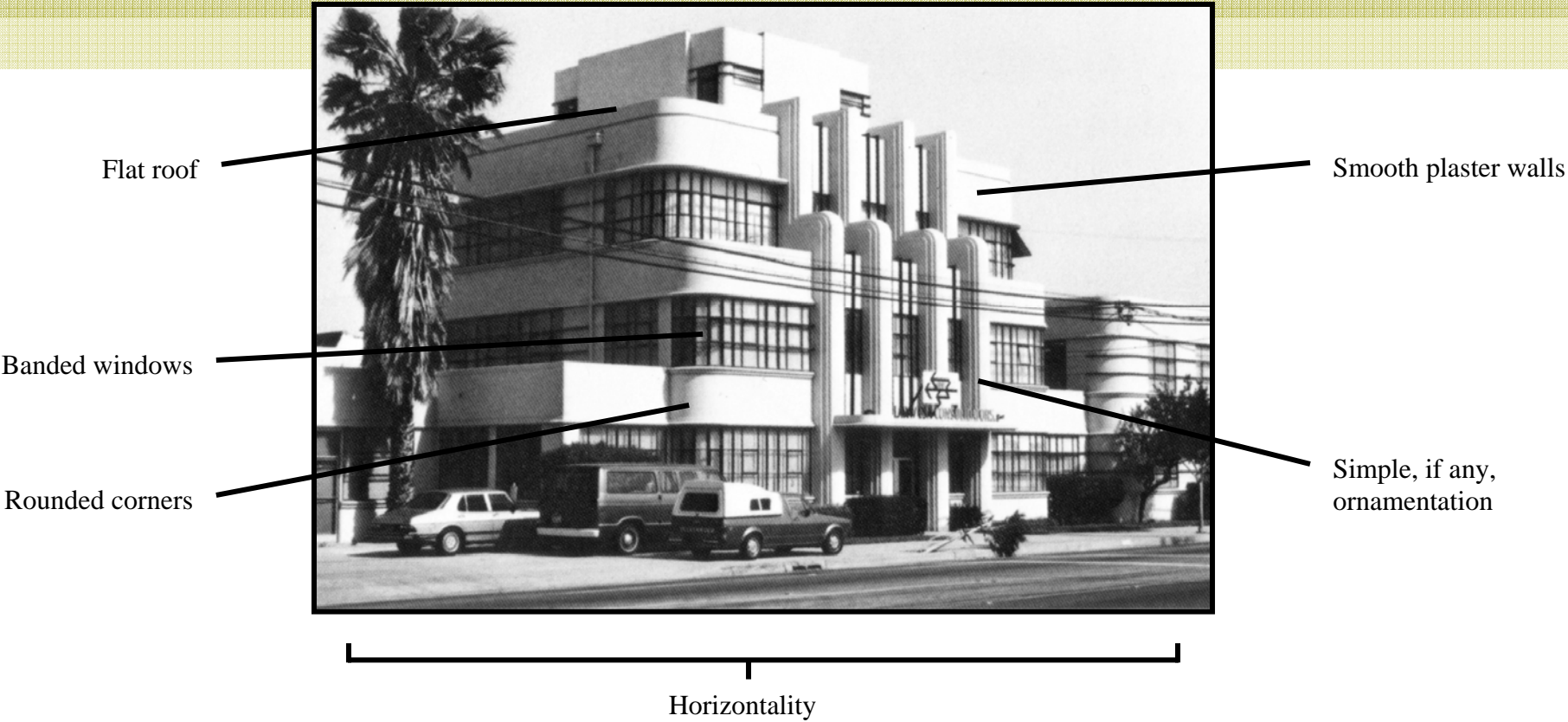
1935-1945

The Moderne stylistic period divides itself into two very different phases: the Art Deco or Zigzag Moderne of the '20s and the Streamline Moderne of the '30s and '40s. The style's name comes from the 1925 *Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Moderne* Exposition held in Paris, France. The Streamline Moderne style is characterized by rounded building corners, flat roofs, smooth wall finishes, without surface ornamentation, and horizontal bands of windows which together create a distinctive streamlined or wind tunnel look. The streamlined effect is emphasized by the use of curved window glass that wraps around corners. Glass blocks, round porthole windows and steel ship railing added to the stylistic image. The Streamline Moderne was an outgrowth of the 1930s machine aesthetic, based on the curved aerodynamic form of the airplane and ocean liner. The Streamline Moderne style was not only utilized for public-commercial buildings, but also custom homes and apartment buildings.

Huntington Park is fortunate not only in having numerous structures in this style, but also in having some of the best examples of Streamline Moderne in Southern California. Interspersed with Art Deco structures, many commercial buildings in the Streamline Moderne style are present on Pacific Boulevard. A number of excellent Streamline apartment buildings and home are scattered throughout the City's residential areas. However, the industrial structures at 5608 and 5610 Soto Street represent two of southern California's most impressive examples of Streamline Moderne. In both buildings, the horizontal window bands are beautifully played against the vertical banding of the towers which carry over the parapets.

Character Defining Features

- Flat roof
- Smooth plaster walls
- Banded windows
- Rounded corners
- Glass block
- Curved steel railings
- Generally no ornamentation
- Horizontality



Glossary

Baroque: a European style of architecture and decoration which developed in the 17th cent. in Italy from late Renaissance. Features of this style include large scale details, scrolls, curves and shell motifs.

Brackets: a projection from a vertical surface providing structural or visual support under cornices, balconies, or any other overhanging member.

Bay window: a projecting window usually found on Queen Anne style structures.

Churrigueresque style: a form of very elaborate decorative stucco or carved stone work associated with the Spanish Baroque style.

Cornices: the term means “ledge” in Italian, is a horizontal projection from the wall of a building and may slope at an angle or curve from the wall upward to meet the roof line. In the Classical style, the cornice is the upper portion of the entablature above the frieze.

Clapboard: overlapping horizontal boards used as exterior siding.

Classical style details: Details such as columns, pediments, and entablatures inspired from Classical Greek and Roman architectural features.

Eaves: the part of a sloping roof that overhangs the wall.

Entablature: In classical architecture, the portion above a row of columns and below the roofline, horizontally divided into the architrave, frieze and cornice. An entablature can also be the upper portion of a wall below the roofline creating a horizontal band across a façade or around the perimeter of the building.

Gable: a bottom opened triangular shaped portion of an exterior wall created under two connecting slopes of the roof. Gable roofs can be front or side facing, but usually intersect one another to form a more complex roofline.

Half-timbering: A decorative element used on Tudor and Cottage period revival structures using timber framework across a façade filled with stucco or plaster.

Hipped roof: a roof with four sloped sides. This style may be used with a gable or a flat topped roof.

Mullions: Vertical members on the inside portion of a window separating panes of glass often used in conjunction with rails, the horizontal members.

Parapets: portion of wall that extends beyond the roof edge.

Pediments: an enclosed triangular gable above a porch, doorway or window, most often used with Classical or Colonial revival styles which rests of an entablature. A pediment can be described as broken, meaning open at the top.

Plateresque style: The term means "in the manner of a silversmith." Related to the Churrigueresque style from Spanish Baroque and uses very lavish and elaborate decorative elements and carved stonework.

Quoins: From the French word “coin,” meaning corner. Stones or raised portions of a wall on the corner of a building used as ornamentation.

Rafters: sloped beams that support the roof shape. Exposed rafters are the ends of the beams often seen in Craftsman style homes under the eaves. Most rafters are covered or end at the roof and wall junction.

Sidelights: the narrow vertical fixed frame windows on either sides of a door or window.

Spindled or Turned: usually used to describe columns or baluster (the uprights used to hold a railing) as being turned on a lathe (a wood carving tool) to create ridges and rounded surfaces as to create more ornamentation most often found on Queen Anne style structures.

Transom windows: a fixed or operable window above a door or window to allow light inside and/or create air circulation.

Turrets: a small tower, usually round, attached to a structure most commonly seen on Queen Anne style buildings.

